Appendix table 2-66.
Distribution of government R&D budget appropriations, by socioeconomic objective: 1997 or 1998
(percentages)

Objective	Country (year of coverage)						
	United States (1998)	Japan[a] (1997)	Germany (1997)	France (1997)	United Kingdom (1997)	Italy (1997)	Canada (1998)
Total (millions of U.S. dollars[b])	73,569	18,309	15,619	13,178	8,887	6,211	3,395
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing	2.1	3.4	2.6	3.6	4.4	2.3	11.7
Industrial development	0.5	6.6	12.8	5.2	1.8	9.1	13.3
Energy	1.3	20.2	3.5	4.8	0.7	4.0	5.7
Infrastructure	2.5	2.7	1.6	0.6	1.7	0.4	4.2
Transport and telecommunications	2.5	1.4	0.8	NA	0.3	NA	4.2
Urban and rural planning	0.1	1.3	0.8	NA	1.4	NA	0.0
Environmental protection	0.8	0.6	3.7	2.0	2.2	2.5	3.3
Health	19.3	4.0	3.4	5.3	14.5	8.5	9.5
Social development and services	1.0	0.9	2.4	0.9	2.0	4.5	3.6
Earth and atmosphere	1.3	1.3	2.0	0.7	1.7	1.4	4.9
Advancement of knowledge	5.9	48.2	53.6	35.7	30.3	59.6	27.1
Advancement of research	5.9	10.8	15.6	19.2	11.8	12.1	8.4
General university funds	–	37.4	38.1	16.5	18.5	47.4	18.7
Civil space	11.1	6.3	4.8	11.0	2.7	4.0	9.2
Defense	54.1	5.8	9.6	27.7	37.7	3.5	5.0
Not elsewhere classified	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.4	0.0	2.6

NA=not separately available but included in subtotal; – = the United States does not have an equivalent to general university funds

NOTES: Percentages may not add to 100 because of rounding. U.S. data are based on budget authority. For all countries, because of the inclusion of general university funds and slight differences in accounting practices, the distribution of government budgets among socioeconomic objectives may not completely reflect the actual distribution of government–funded research in particular fields.

[a]Japanese data are based on science and technology budget data, which include items other than R&D. Such items are a small proportion of the budget; therefore, the data may still be used as an approximate indicator of relative government emphasis on R&D by objective.

[b]Conversions of foreign currencies to U.S. dollars are calculated with OECD purchasing power parity exchange rates. (See appendix table 2-2.)

SOURCES: National Science Foundation, Division of Science Resources Studies (NSF/SRS), *Federal R&D Funding by Budget Function: Fiscal Years 1998–2000*, NSF 00-303 (Arlington, VA: 2000); Organisation for Economic Co–operation and Development, *Basic Science and Technology Statistics* (unpublished tabulations).

See figure 2-34 in Volume I.